THE WAR.

rder Reigned in the National Capital on Sunday.

rrival of the Seventh Regiment at Annapolis.

nteresting Details of the Fight in Baltimore.

The Latest Despatches from the Seat of War.

Overwhelming Excitement Throughout the Country.

THE WHOLE NORTH AROUSED.

Over Five Thousand Volunteers Left New York Yesterday.

Sailing of the Steamers Baltic, Coatzacoalcos, Marion, Columbia, R. R. Cayler, Empire State, Ariel and Be Soto with Troops.

MINENSE ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

Men. Women and Children Full of Military Ardor.

The Metropolis a Vast Military Camp.

MORE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS ARRIVED

The Old Bay State the Banner State of the North.

Our Citizens with their Door Latches Outside.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

One Great Prayer Yesterday from Twenty-Five Millions of Americans for the Union.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS,

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1861. A passenger, who left Washington yesterday, reports all quiet; but it was rumored that the President was about to call for additional troops from the faithful States to make up the deficiency caused by States re-

morning, reached this point by the Northern Central Railroad at six this evening. They report intense ex citement at Raltimore.

Preminent Philadelphians are watched closely. One was arrested and released on the intercession of premi-cent secessionists. The whole city is a military cump. Lieut. Porter and other military officers of the Quarter master's Department arrived in Washington to day to organise the troops. 3,000 men were under drill at the camp the whole day.

THE BIVOUAC AT THE CAPITOL.

Our Washington Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS OF CLAY'S BATTALION.
WASSINGTON, April 20-2 o'clock A. M. The Guard of the National Capital—Col. Cassius M. Clay's Command—The Gallant Massachusetts Regiment in the

Senate Chamber, do. In the second patrol of Col Cassius M. Clay's command I visited to-night, carbine in hand, the Capitol of the United States of America. As we approached that magpificent edifice the prompt call of the sentry brought or to a halt; but seen the conference of the officer in command of the patrol with the officer of the guard, pro cured us admittance. As we arrived, two ladies, escort ed by a gentleman, who were understood to be volunteer nurses for the members of the Massachusette reg: ment wounded at Baltimore, applied for admittance though it was then past midnight. During the parley etween our officer and the officer of the guard, we had lessure to comire the ample arrangements in the way of cement placed endwise, and piled up ten feet high between the immense marble plers and columns that we passed along its tessellated floors, sentries meeting us at every turn and directing us through all the devious the quarters of the Massachusetts regiment. We found these tired and sleeping men in the Senate Chamber. where were delivered the last national speeches of Mr Jefferson Davis. The men, exhausted by four sleepless nights of travel, had thrown themselves down to sleep the moment they reached the building; but a few of their officers and a surgeon of one of the Washington attend upon their wounded gave us an account of the meles at Baltimore, subtantially the same which your enterprising reporter had managed to forward for your columns, shaving, by virtue of his earnest representations, gained con con for its transmission from the army officer in charge of the Washington telegraph office, which had at an early hour been taken possession of for the exclusive use of the government.

licaldes the Massachusetts regiment who were relieved from guard duty, the Pennsylvania troops were posted in the Capitol, and also one company of United States artif-I ry. Ale tness and discipline seemed to prevail at ove-

ters in the world. They ascended staircases line! with heavy wainscots of the marble of Tennessee. They traversed corridors where the eloquence of the poblest orators of the republic, deed and living, had daily resounded. Cellings, rich with all the magnificence of the decorator's art, were above their heads, and from the walls looked art, were above their heads, and from the walls of the down upon them the consterfeit presentments of the heroes of an earlier are of the republic, who little dreamed that their countrymen should behold a scene like the.

With the reflections which such a spectacle inspired.

With the renections which such a speciacle insolved, our pared (made up of gradiening or succession and culture who could appreciate its historic aspect), returned to our quarters in the Peace Congress Hail, at Willard's little. There we found some insorted so four comrafes under arms, enjoying, as we arrived, shoir rations of coffee and bismit. Soon a reporter of the Herakin—a corps which seem to be absquitous—exame is not relieved the monotony of our watch by detailing the latest news

of warike import. We maintain our guard till merning, but all fear of a sudden dash of maranding thieves upon the capital to-night is dismissed from our minds. It is presented in every direction, and seosts hourly arrive with reports of every symptom which can be tortured into a hostile demonstration. There are ample troops now here to protect the city against any possible attack which can be made upon it by any forces the enemy can immediately concentrate. Depend upon it, Washington is for the present safe, and with the troops now rapidly concentrating upon it, it will be held against all the devices of a set of ingrate rases is who, for the devotion they owe the republic, substitute thievery, treachery, bad faith and rascality on a scale as large as their pretensions and as mean as their performance.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT M'HENRY.

ARRIVAL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS VOL-

the Massachusetts regiment that left here Friday night (the Eighth), have reached Annapolis Junction by way of the Susquehanna river and Chesapeake Bay. They are stationed there, and hold the junction of the road communicating with Washington. [We were informed last night that Governor Morgan had received a telegra phic despatch that the Eighth regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, under Brigadier General Benjamin F. Butier, had arrived safely, and landed at Fort Mc Henry, at five o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. There are said to be 1,500 troops at the fort .- Ed. HERALD.]

PREPARATIONS TO CAPTURE FORT MC-HENRY.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 21, 1861. All was quiet in Ealtimore at six o'clock last evening The passengers, however, report that active preparations were going on to capture Fort McHenry. The garrison was prepared to resist any attack, and the guns were

pointed against the city. THE SHELLING OF BALTIMORE PARTIALLY CONFIRMED.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 21, 1861. There is nothing new from Baltimore, but it is generally believed that a rencontre between the fort and the city nas taken place, but to what extent is not known. A message has been received here to the effect that prominent men of the Border States have asked for a ces-

sation of hostilities, with a view to a plan of compromis

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT ANNAPOLIS. Philadelphia, April 21, 1861.
We are reliably informed that the Seventh regiment

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

On the night of the destruction of the buildings at Har-per's Ferry, four men were left on guard and, could not eave with Lieutentant Jones. They were, as supposed taken prisoners by the Virginians, and held till yesterday afternoon, when two escaped by crossing the bridge, and one by swimming the river and canal.

The other remains at the Ferry. The three arrived here this merning. They report that the destruction of the buildings and arms was complete. Six or seven thousand Virginians were there, and five thousand more were ex-pected last night from Richmond under Colonel Lec. They design invading Maryland, and making Mason and Dixon's line the line of warfare.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND AND VIR-

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1861. Well advised parties here express the conviction that Maryland and Virginia have both been boldly committed to secession from the beginning, and their apparent hesita-tion has only been worn as a mask, to throw the North off its guard. The events of the last twenty-four hours strongly confirm this, and if the report be true that Southern forces are now marching upon Washington, nothing can save that city from surprise and capture but the instantaneous concentration there of the available men and arms within reach. At present their forces are but few. Reinforcements must fight their way through Maryland, f necessary, and that quickly, or the federal capital will be lost. Every hour is important.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS AT FORT MONROE.

Landing of the Fourth Regiment of ree-Tugboats Lying in Wait for the Steamer State of Maine-The Escapes-Comfort by the Secessionists, &c., &c.

The steamer State of Maine, Captain Allen, left Fall River, Magsachusetts, on Wednesday last for Fort Monroe, Virginia, with the Fourth regiment of Massachusetta volunteers, consisting of four hundred and seventy one men, under the command of Colonel Packard, on board. On her passage one of the men-a recruit-died. It seems that the deceased had purchased bottle of liquor from one of the boats that were flying around the ship. It seems that the villalmous stuff had been adulterated with some strong kind of acid. The consequence was that he was poisoned. During the paroxysms arising from his fatal mistake, he stabbed himself with his beyone;, but the wound was insufficient to cause death, which is attribute

ble only to the use of the had liquor. On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, the State of Maine arrived at Fort Monroe, having had a pleasant passage all the way. The troops were all landed to the great joy of the garrisce at this timely reinforcement.

On nearing her destination, it was ascertained on board the ateamer that four steam tugs were in waiting to capture her, upon which Captain Allen put out all the lights on board, and a friendly storm coming on at the time, the tugs had to make a port at Smith's Island, while the State of Maine went up and landed the troops. She left at twelve o'clock on Saturday, and reached New York at half past ten yesterday.

When the steamer was about to leave, the commandant of Fort Monroe anticipated trouble, and proposed at first to put a gun on board of her; but he altered his mind, and telegraphed either to Washington or to Baitimore for a vessel of war, to act as convoy to the State of Maine; but before any assistance could arrive she had left.

The secessionists bad possession at the time of the entire shore to the west of Old Point Comfort, and they had out away the bridge connecting the Point with the main land, thus converting the Point of the Point with the main land, thus converting the Point of the Point with the main land, thus converting the Point of the Point with the main land, with more troops. The garrieon, helfore these reinforcements were poured in, consisted of some three handred and twenty men. They were augmented to about twelve hundred by the troope taken or by the State of Maine and the Spaulding. On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, the State of

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THE SEIZURE OF THE STAR OF THE WEST-STEAM. ERS PITTING OUT-THE CONFEDERATE LOAN, ETC. New Orinans, April 20, 1861.
The steamship Star of the West has been captured at Indianola by the steamer Matagorda, under orders of Col

Van Dern, of the Confederate army. She is now coming up the river with a prize crew on board. Commodore Rousseau has received orders to fit out the Confederate States steamship Sumter, late the Havana,

for aid. Also other ships. The greatest excitement prevails in the foundries, cast ing gone, shot and shell.

The highest excitement prevails in New Orleans. Troops combinue to arrive from the interior and depart for Fort Pickens.

The books of the Confederate loan closed to-day by or der of the Confederate government. The Secretary of the Treasury states that he has more money than can new be used.

THE STEAMERS STAR OF THE WEST AND HABANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1861. The steamer Star of the West was boarded of Indianola on Wednesday last by the Gaiveston Volunteers, who capared her without resistance. She has arrived at the ber. See has 800 or 900 barrols of provisions on board. The steamentp Habana has been purchased by the Confederacy, and will be converted into a war steamer, to carry eight gans, in addition to a port gun.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR GENERAL WOOL.

TROY, April 21, 1861. Major General Wool leaves this city Monday morning for New York, to make that city the headquarters of the department of the East. There was considerable activity at the Waterblist Arsenal to day.

FOR OUR COUNTRY AND FOR GLORY!

Departure of the Seventy-First, Twelfth and Sixth Regiments, N. Y. S. M., for Washington-The Steamers R. R. Cuyler, the Baltic, and the Columbia, Chartered to Convey the Troops—Five Thousand Men En Route for the Wars-The Notes of Preparation-The Inspections Scenes and Incidents-The March to the Boats The Departures, Ac., &c., &c.

War knows no Sabbaths, as well as no laws. Yester day New York saw such a sight as it has never seen before upon a Sabbath. The streets, usually quiet and half deserted upon the Hely Day, crowded with people; gay with flags and uniforms; resonant with cheers and martial music; full of bustle, life and animation. The sound of the church bells, calling the multitude to drums, calling soldiers to march to the wars. Mes women and children, who ordinarily attend places of worship, thronged the streets, to bid good-bye and Good speed to their relatives and friends who were marching to defend their country. Prayers to the God of Love were changed to appeals to the God of Battles. The cfty bristled with arms, and seemed more like a military camp just before a field day than a metropolis resting from its labors upon the day of rest.

The war spirit has seized upon our citizens to an ex tent unprecedented and unexpected. Day after day we send out to the wars the very flower of our youth, and yet day after day others are departing and preparing to Stores give up their salesmen, banks their officers, merchants their clerks, newspapers their editors and reporters, and still the spirit spreads, the enlistments continue, the drain increases. Already there is a perceptible alteration in the aspect of those places where oung men do most congregate. One misses familia faces at every turn. Inquiries of or about friends are answered by "He has gone with the Seventh," or " start with the Eighth to morrow." No one can resist the infection. Those who are ordinarily coolest and calmest are now the most hereic and excited.

Through streets all ablaze with flags, lined with en thusiastic citizens and thunderous with cheers and vivas the Seventy-first, Twelfth and Sixth regiments of the New York State militia marched to the transports which are to convey them to Washington as expeditiously as Vessels loaded with United States troops started at the same time with apparently the same desti nation. Every militia regiment turned out with overflowing ranks, and hundreds of recruits were obliged to be refused. New York never did itself greater credit, and never sent out better men. The homes which miss the husband, the brother, the father to-day are many, but there are few regrets for the absent, though mothers mourn, and sisters weep, and children wonder and are alarmed. The cause is too holy for regrets. No crusade which ever swept through Europe with emblazoned haste ever went to fight for a nobler cause. The Cross of Peter the Hermit fades be fore our Star-Spangled Banner. For the Union, our strength and our shield; for the constitution, the great charter of our freedom; for the laws, our support and our safeguard : for these our chivalry go forth to battle, and they could go for no holler purpose. They started upon the holy day most appropriately, and it is no profanation to say that the Providence who blessed the day will bless those who go to obstruct with their lives the further progress of anarchy and wrong.

Those who read the detailed accounts which we give below of the scenes and incidents connected with the de parture of the regiments will find that the heroism, the with lacking, still exist among our people. There are no nobler examples of these virtues than some which are here described. The contemptuous laugh of the Southern conspirators at the proclamation which brought these oldiers into the field was most ill-timed and injudicious It will die away before such displays as this, and as ow York looks upon her sons already upon the way to Washington, and upon those preparing to follow, she may well respond to such derision. Let those laugh who wir.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST. Immediately that it was announced that the Seventy-first regiment had volunteered, that its tender had been accepted by the government, and that it would start for Washington yesterday, the rush of recruits be came tremendous, and more names were put upon the list than could by any possibility be enrolled in the of the regiment were ready to volunteer. On Saturday night last the rolls were closed at ten o'clock, with over eleven hundred names registered, and over two hun dred applicants were refused. The new recruits drilled day and night, and the armory over Centre Market was beset with crowds of people. Several recruits were turned away on account of their advanced age, and our reporter saw old, white haired men offering to enlist in any capacity—even as cooks—if they could only be permitted to go. There was the greatest animation and centhusiasm at the armory during the preparatory frills. Whole families of men enlisted: fathers shouldered arms alongside of their sons; brothers joined the ranks together; friends brought each other in; young men rushed of home to tell their parents they had enlisted, and returned abouting and singing with gise. Very few men slept, and many did not go to bed at all, so excited were they and go busy in preparing for the start the next morning. any capacity-even as cooks-if they could only be per-

ON SUNDAY MORNING the men began to assemble at the armory at half-past ely o'clock. New York sleeps late on Sundays, but yesterday crowds surrounded the armory as soon as the soldiers began to march up, and continued to increase until the start at half-past nine to increase until the start at half-put nine o'clock. Ingress or egress was almost impossible, and the drill room was so jammed that anything like move ment was not to be thought of for a moment. The spectators had to be turned out by hundreds, so that the companies might form. As might have been anticipated, there were comparatively few ladies present, and most of the addeast were spoken at home. Still there were many friends who came to say the good byes over and over again; to shake hands for the last time several times, only to repeat the last farewells in the armory, in the street, on the march, at the dock and on board the vessel. From the hurry and bustle and from the motley character of the crowd there occurred.

MANY SCENES AND INCIDENTS

MANY SCENES AND INCIDENTS affecting and ludicrous. Here you might see a fathe bidding farewell to his little boy. There an awkward re cruit trying to learn to handle his musket and keep his chest out at the same time, and not succeeding in the at with sad faces. There a man was quite as mournfully contemplating a trunk which he had brought along full of contemplating a trunk which he had brought along full of creature comforts, which he couldn't carry with him and which he was most loth to leave behind. Here were brothers, one of whom was going with the regiment, parting a ribbon between them. There was a substitute, whom about twenty friends were attempting to get into a coat several times too small for him, and who presented the remarkably elegant figure which Sam Cowell affects in his "Reuben Wright." Here a man was teiling a mournful taie of the wife whom he bad left behind him unprovided for, but who maisted that he abould go with his regiment. There was a friend looking earnessly and intensity at a recruit, striving to guiph down his emption and clutching with both hands abox of segars, which he in vain attempted to present. Here was a mother placing in her boy's hand a Hibe and exherting him to gread it. There was a solider turning round and round, as a dog goes after his tail, in an meane effort to reach a strap which hung just in the middle of his back at avoiced his reach by a hair's preadth. Here affeld man looked with price at the foot sons he had given to his country. There a young soleier sat repeatedly upon his knapsack, determined to crowd more into it than it could hold. Here you heard of men—one of them a first sergeant—who had arranged to the married his week, but had obtained leave of absence from the Household Brigade. There a party sang at the "Star Spangled Banner" with a great deal of voice and equipped. There a recruit, whose accourements consisted only of a tin oup and a pocket pistol loaded with brandy, declared that he wis "A Zouvey." You pased rapidly from grave to gay, and from gay to grave again, and hardly had time to feel the moisture on your eyes at some sad spectscle, before a sunshiny laugh dried it up and set your face beaming. creature comforts, which he couldn't carry with him

OFF FOR THE RENDEZVOUS. At about haif past aine o'clock the drums sounded, and the companies began to form, to start for the rendervou the companies began to form, to start for the removious at Bord street. The sky, which up to this time had been as dark, sombre and lowering as the thoughts of the departing friends, now suddeny cleared and become as bright as the soldiers hopes. The crowd, as timipating the move of the regiment streamed up to Bond street and crowded it, in spite of the police, to its utmost appetity. By this time Broadway was as crowded as the violatity of the armory, and it was with some difficulty

that the various companies were able to reach the rendexyous without breaking their ranks. As each company passed into position upon the street or sidewalk, it was saluted with hearty cheers. The recruits especially were welcomed most enthusiastically. Five members of the Seventh regiment, who had determined to stay at home but found it impossible to remain away from their comrades, formed in uniform upon the right of the line. Bond street was handsemely dressed out in flags, and every window was full of people. The companies were surrounded by a meb of people, who pushed about greeting friends among the solders, conversing, taking parting drinks and seeing the boys off generally. Ladies waiked hastily up and down the lines looking forgitheir relatives to say good-bye. Every now and then a carriage would drive up discharging its solder and taking away its other occupants. It seemed as if the great Union square meeting had unanimously adjourned and all the people had come down to see the Seventy-list start.

INTO LINE-MARCH! The poor soldiers were kept standing in the hot sun with their heavy knapsacks and accourrements, thus, antil twelve o'clock, when the crowd which had all along hampered the military, was at last partially cleared away by the police, under Superintendent Kennedy, and the Adjutant, having been waited for a long time, arrived upon the ground and received the reports of the orderly sergeants. The names of the officers and the number of the men who safed we give below.

OFFICERS AND MEN. Colonel, A. S. Vosburg; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry P. Martin, vice Oscood, resigned; Major, George A. Bucking ham; Adjutant, A. H. Pride; Quartermaster, George W Roosvelt; Paymaster, W. A. Ellis; Assistant Paymaster P. R. Wilkins; Surgeon, Dr. McMillan; Assistant Surgeons

Rocevelt; Paymaster, W. A. Ellis; Assistant Paymaster, P. R. Wilkins; Surgeon, Dr. McMillan; Assistant Surgeons, Drs. Dodge and Petinet; Chaplain, Rev. C. Corson; Screent Major, H. F. Leidennall; Color Sergeant, Screent Major, H. F. Leidennall; Color Sergeant, Screent Major, H. F. Leidennall; Color Sergeant, Screent, Gompany A.—Captain, ...; First Lieutenant, ...—Hart; Second Lieutenant, W. G. Tompkins; First Sergeant, ...—Oakley; Second Sergeant, ...—Jones. Uniformed men, 66.

Company B.—Captain, B. L. Trafford; First Lieutenant, J. R. Klotz; Second Lieutenant, J. R. Livermore; First Sergeant, Fred. Zissell: Second Sergeant, A. H. Ferguson; Third Sergeant, Zissell: Second Sergeant, A. H. Ferguson; Third Sergeant, Scoond Lieutenant, H. J. Rich; First Sergeant, C. H. Ackley; Second Sergeant, Jehn Hall; Third Sergeant, S. W. Cochrane; Fourth Sergeant, E. H. Wells. Uniformed men, 36.

Company D.—Captain, D. C. Meschute; First Lieutenant, G. H. Stowe; Second Lieutenant, D. H. Denyse; First Sergeant, W. E. Wilson; Second Sergeant, W. M. Babcock; Third Sergeant, W. E. Wilson; Second Sergeant, W. M. Babcock; Third Sergeant, W. E. Wilson; Second Sergeant, W. M. Babcock; Third Sergeant, W. E. Wilson; Second Sergeant, First Sergeant, Richard Stirling, Jr.; Second Sergeant, First Sergeant, M. H. Johnson; Fourth Sergeant, J. S. Turner. Uniformed men, 37.

Company F.—Captain, J. L. Ellis; First Lieutenant, I. A. Murphy; Second Lieutenant, B. F. Chamberlain; First Sergeant, Kirtland. Uniformed men, 58.

Company G.—Captain, W. S. Dunham; First Lieutenant, G. W. Curvies; Second Lieutenant, W. S. Punham; First Lieutenant, G. W. Curvies; Second Lieutenant, W. S. Punham; First Lieutenant, G. W. Curvies; Second Lieutenant, W. S. Punham; First Lieutenant, G. W. Curvies; Second Lieutenant, W. S. Punham; First Lieutenant, G. W. Curvies; Second Lieutenant, W. S. Punham; First Lieutenant, G. W. Curvies; Second Lieutenant, W. S. Punham; First Lieutenant, G. W. Curvies; Second Lieutenant, W. S. Punham; First Lieutenant, G. W. Curvies; Se

ed men, 36.

Engineers—First Sergeant, E. A. Quintard (vice Sand ford, resigned); Second Sergeant, Cochrane. Uniformed nen, 22

Rand—Harvey B. Dodworth, Leader. 30 men.
The recruits were reported as numbering between six and seven hundred men, and the regiment left the city with about one thousant men in the reaks. The figures given above only indicate the number of original members of the companies, or their substitutes. Many of the recruits were in uniform; others had arms, but wore all sorts of dresses, and carried bage, bundles and portmanteaus; others had no arms, no uniforms, no bundles. Boxes of muskets were provided on board ship for the recruits, and many had their uniforms sent there. The men were generally armed with revolvers. The vacancies in the list of officers will be filled by elections on the Cuyler. Most of the men were young, and all were able-bodied, finefloosing fellows. There are no nationalities among our citizens now, all are Americans, and so the rule which has made this an exclusive regiment was relaxed and outmen, 22
Rand—Harvey B. Dodworth, Leader. 30 men. ing fellows. There are no nationalities among our citizens now; all are Americans, and so the role which has
made this an exclusive regiment was relaxed and outsiders freely admitted. These in uniform were dark blue
suits, trimmed with black and gold, and blue overcoats.
The recruits were dressed as taste and fancy diotated,
and presented a most motiey appearance. Some were
armed with old, rusty muskets, and one with only a
hatchet. General Spicer and staff were upon the
ground, and Major Smith was present to inspect
the regiment. Finally, the regiment was handed over
to the Colonel, the band struck up the national
airs, which were heartly cheered, and saluted the
colors and renewed cheering. The soldiers then marched
as far as the corner of Broanway and Broune at set, and
were there haited and kept standing for nearly an hour,
while Col. Vosburgh was selecting those recruits who were
to go and those who were to remain, it being impossible
to take all. This scene was meet painful. Two handrad
and lifty men were rejected, and the officers seemed as
pained at this necessity as the recruits themselves.
Same begged to be taken; others went; and others,
hearing their disappointmess more bravely, starten of
the first of the service o

MARCH TO THE BOAT.

At last the procession started, and, with occusional stoppages, marched to pier No. 4, North river, through Breadway, Cortlandt and West streets. The choked every window, and piled upon the sloops buleslies and roofs of the houses, which fisshed with a bright foliage of flags. At every corner engines were stationed loaded with men and with hells ringing. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and flags till the whole street seemed in a flutter. It was a New York crowd and a New York crowd. A thousand chizens waked in the ranks before the regiment, and were not missed from the crowd. Below Canal street the throng was not so dense, but was so large that no city but a New York could equal it. The people about filled the entire street. The regiment never locked better, as it glanced is and out of the light and shade which the open streets and the tall houses caused to alternate. From St. Paul's and Trinity churches flags waved, as if to remind the soldiers of the sacredness of the cause they were to defend. The friends of the men shock hands with them as they marched, and handed them books, papers, resettes, segars and all sorts of presents. Wemen wept as the regiment passed, men rushed from the crowd and joined thanks—among others, the son of Commodore Barney, United States Navy. Before such scenes all words fall, and any description is impossible.

THE EMBAREATION of the soldiers upon the R. R. Cuyler, which lay wit steam up awaiting them, was very finely effected. The men crowded the boat from stem to stern, and had hardly room to move. Below, the carpenters were busy i putting up the rough berths in which the soldiers wer lay, ten deep. Friends said the last good byes. and bombarded the vessel with oranges and apples. The men ate their dinners and smoked apples. The men ate their dimers and smoked their segars as comfortably as circumstances would permit. At length three o'clock arrived; outsiders jumped ashore; the gangways were closed, and the planks thrown down; the ship shot out or the dock; cheers from the shore were returned by the soldiers; the ship appeared a vari-colored mass of uniforms, fings and handkerchiefs; the crowd hurrahed for New York and the defenders of the Union; the soldiers snapped caps in salute; and with one long, final cheer for "Our Boys." the Seventy-first started for the wars.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF TH

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Mr. Wm. Corry, residing at No. 77 Suffolk street, Jerse, City, met with quite a serious accident yesterday just previous to his departure to join the Seventy-first regi ment, of which he is a member. It seems that his pisto which he was about putting into his pocket, went off, completely severing his right hand, the ball passing entirely through it. Surgeon queiver, of the Second regiment, and Dr. Varick were called in, and dressed the would, and from accounts, it will no doubt deprive Mr. Corry from joining his regiment.

DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT

They Muster Eight Hundred Strong-Er thusiastic Scenes-Overwhelming Tura-out of the Populace, &c., &c. The departure of the Sixth regiment from the city yes

terday, and the scenes attending it, was an event memo rable in the annais of New York, and one on which that gallant corps may well pride themselves. About seven clock in the morning the members of the regiment, in cluding many of its new recruits, began to muster at their headquarters in Centre Market. Before this bour a large concourse of citizens had taken possession of Centre street, in front of the building, and at seven o'clock their numbers were swelled to three or four thousand persons, and they blocked up the street in the vicinity As a member of the regiment or a company would appear they would be received with a cheer, but when the un uniformed volunteer would enter the building with no thing more than his military belt to indicate what he was, the cheering would be enthusiastic. They would besides be greated with such laconic and thrilling salute as "Baltimore and Sumter boys," "The American flag boys," "Wave it over the bodies of the rebels," and in numerable similar phrases. One of the volunteers tors nor cowards," an expression which was followed by a hurrah and three cheers, as loud as the echoes of Fort Sumter's guns. The first company did not quit the headquarters and make its ap-pearance in the street before nine o'clock: but, never-

theless, so great was the interest of the throng in the street that they not only waited patiently, but at that hour numbered at least 10,000 persons, completely filling Centre street from Grand to Broome, and extending up the two latter thoroughfares to Broadway. The recruits of the regiment in the meanwhile, to the number of some 300, were being drilled inside the building where the headquarters of the regiment are located, and their evolutions, when the crowd got a glimpse of them through the windows, was generally the signal for a spontaneous huzza. Some amusing incidents occurred while the crowd were waiting for the military to reappear in the street. We have only space to give one of these. There are four men standing in a circle. The peculiar accent of one at once proclaims him unmistakeably a son of the "Emerald set in the sea." He is middle aged, and the other three are not too old to be still denominated "Young Americas." Only one of the latter speaks. He says, "These are the boys that will settle accounts with the traitors." "Arrah, shut up your mouth; how could you know but they'll be fixed aff themselves? Sure, the divil a half enough o'them's goin." "They must be worse men than they look to be then." "Mebby the men's good enough, but what's that when they'll have good men agin them?" "Yes, but there will be more of them than of the robels." "How do you know that? Isn't it jet the same as if I tuk twenty men out of here and you tuk twenty men out there; could we know which id bate, till the light was over? Isn't it the men o' the one counthry that's goin' to light, like one en' of a parish agin another?" During the conversation, which the Irishman terminated by a look of the most sovereign contempt, and taking his departure of offended dignity, a chorus of laughter was maintained around, and it now culminated in a prolonged rear. At length, a thail-past eleven o'clock, the military are formed in line in Centre street. The regiment has turnedjout in unexpected force. They number allogether eight hun

THE MARCH DOWN BROADWAY.

The scene that burst upon the view in Brondway exceeded anything, perhaps, ever before witnessed in that thbroughfare of wenders. Every window, door, housetop, awning, was crowded. The street it-self was thronged as though the populace self was thronged as though the populace were wedged together in one solid living mass. This extended as far as the eye could reach in both directions, except in the small central space kept clear by the police. Bright eyes, more numerous than the stars, fisshed to wards the infilitary from every point to which they turned, and in one instance a laurel wreath was thrown among the soldiers. The cheers rang through the atmosphere in thrilling contrast to the usual quiet of Sunday morning. The lates and handkerchiefs waved everywhere over the sea of humanity in such profusion that they resembled the migration of an immense flock of pigeons across one of our great western lakes. The Stars and Stipes waved everywhere, and one banner displayed the words "Fort Sunter and its Band of 70 Heroes. No Surrender to Traitors."

THE DISPLAY IN CANAL STREET

was ffully equal to that in Broadway, when the regiment turned into this less important city artery. And at the foot of Canal street the crowd assembled to witness bly, that were ever packed into the same space on the Island of Manhattan. Many were the scenes that occurred here. Solemnly and patriotically interesting they were. Men rushed forward to grasp the hands of their departing sons and brothers, and the most touching of all tears—a soldier's—were shed in many instances. Indies tried in vain to even catch a glimpse of their husbands, fathers, brothers or beaux, but were only rewarded by the glimmering of bristling and terrible steel. Some would octasionally remark, "These are dreadful times." "Our poor country," "How few of these will return," &c., while others, whose reflection took a different turn, would exclaim. "Don't bring back that flag with one star dimmed. Take the clouds from our stars and let them light us again." Now and then the movements and motiley aspect of the raw recruits would create a laugh, which was always followed by a caser, or a cheer which was always followed by a caser, or a cheer which was always followed by a laugh and such an exclamation as "fley!! know the use of a musket before they come back." Some of the regiment were arrested with revolvers and some had the sword bayonet. Frequently did the crowd exclaim "Remember Sunter," "Remember Baltimore," "You have charge of our great Union and our glorious constitution hand our bright flag." As the soldiers fled into the gate leading towards the Collins dock, and they marched en board the magnificent steamship Baltic, the cheering and other demonstrations of enthusiasm were something to astound even a citizen of New York. they were. Men rushed forward to grasp the hands of distant drem was heard in the direction of Broadway, and when it was unmistakeably plane, accompanied by distant cheering, there was a pretty general ruch of the multitude to meet the Twelfth regiment, which was also marching to embart in the Baltio. Thus ended the ovation to the gallant Sixth on the occasion of their departure to preserve the Union.

The following and the officers of the Sixth regiment, of Governor's Guard —
Colonel—Joseph C. Pinckney.
Lieutenant Colonel—M. G. Eatthbur.
Major —— Stafford.
Adjutant—Joe W. Mason.
Ergmeer—E. B. Kinney.
Sorgeor—W. J. McDermott.
Surgeots Matte—Samues P. Vondersmith.
Commissary—L. J. Wate.

Commissary—F. J. Wade. Quartermuster—Wm. M. Panks. Assistant Quartermaster—P. R. Stetson Caymaster—George Dixen. Chaptain—C. H. Philips.

Paymaster—George Dixen.
Chaplain—C. H. Philips.
Engineer. — Baker.
Military Secretary—Lieut John A. Engenhrook.
Captain—Isaac Frank, Company A.
Captain—Isaac Frank, Company B.
Captain—Secretary—Lieut John A. Engenhrook.
Captain—C. Schneider. Company B.
Captain—A. Schepacher, Company F.
Captain—A. Englapacher, Company F.
Captain—A. Fay, Company G.
Captain—A. Fay, Company G.
Captain—A. Fay, Company G.
Captain—A. Fay, Company G.
Captain—A. Fay, Company H.
Lieutenant Colonel Zook, invalided from Thommastam,
was anable to go with his regiment, and General Sandford, at six o'clock P. M. on Saturday, detailed Major
Spencer H. Stafford, late of the Forty-sixth Utical regiment, to act as Major of the Sixth Major Stafford had no
previous intimation of his appointment, but at once reported at headquarters, and sailed with the regiment.
Hor. W. J. McDermott, member of the Assembly from
Westchester county, was among those who left for the
seat of war yesterday. Mr. McD. is Brigade Surgeon of
the Sixth regiment. On Saturday he was presented with
a hancsome sword and belt, from the employee in the
Surrogate's Office in this city, where he has many personal friends. The sword was presented by the Surrogate in an appropriate speech, and responded to by
Mr. McD.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Assembling of the Companies and Forming of the Line-Immense Turnout o Volunteers-Enthusiastic Demonstrations of the Spectators, &c., &c. The general orders, number twelve, of the Indeper

dence Guard, Twelfth regiment, provided that the regimental line should be formed on Union square at nice e'clock on Sunday morning, previous to their departure for Washington. At seven o'clock the different compaarmories; some at the headquarters in Broadway, some at allo Mercer House, and some at Jefferson Market. At each of these places the scene presented was one of activity and bustle, increasing every moment until one the regiment. The regular members were mostly pre-pared at the shortest notice for the jour ney. Some of the recruits had made their rrangements on the previous' evening, but Sun day morning found many still unprepared, and the additional arms from the State did not arrive until midnight, so that some delay was occasioned in the departure on that account. From seven o'clock the members and the recruits kept coming to their quarters, and were busily engaged in making the final preparations. As the soldiers individually left their homes in the morning many were the parting adicus of kindred and friends; and in some instances volunteers could be seen going to th armories followed by several friends of both sexes.

With the assembling of the soldiers began the gather ing of the people, and by nine o'crock many thousand and congregated around the various armories. The room allotted to the several companies were crowded to such as extent that those deputed to give outdus to the vo-unseerexperienced a great deal of inconvenience. Several hour were spent in making the thousand little preparations incident to a departure for the wars, and the inquiry was often made why so much time was consumed in the manner? The only explanation that can be given is that the larger number of the volunteers had never been in the ranks before, their equipments were not compacted, and much more attention was necessary to be given by the officers to them than to our regularly disciplined soldiers

Many of the companies did not leave their rooms antifull two hours past the time appointed for the forming o the regimental line in Union square. Nearly every recruit brought with him several friends, who assisted him in buckling on his blacket and performing numerous other services required by the occasion. The rooms be came so crowded that it was necessary to issue orders that none but soldiers should enter, and when other volunteers arrived they were compelled to enter alone. Fathers would say, "This is my boy, I want to go in with him," but in most cases they had to be refused; and brothers were compelled to part with brothers at the doorway. Among those admitted were quite a number of women, and many affecting scenes were witnessed at

brothers were compelled to part with brothers at the doorway. Among those admitted were quie a number of women, and many affecting scenes were witnessed at parting.

During all the time the companies were forming the people were pouring thick and fast into Broadway up as far as Union square. Several fire companies who had some of their members in the ranks of the Tweith and other regiments that were departing, took up their positions at various points in Broadway, with their apparatus, to greet their companions as they passed. Before the regiment started on their way to the boat, Broadway, usually so quiet and peaceful on a Sunday, usually so quiet and peaceful on a Sunday, usually so quiet and peaceful on a Sunday, usually so quiet and peaceful on a Sunday. Sunday to the hotels and many of the stores were filled with anxious spectators of the strange and painful scene. With the great display of fags and the excitement of the people, it looked more like Broadway on a Fourth of July than Broadway on a Sunday.

The Twelfth regiment had eight companies in all, several new once having been organized since the recruiting commenced. Indeed, so great was the rush when the call was made for volunters, that hundreds had to be refused. Only those who could be furnished with arms before they went were taken in the regiment. Others will follow during the week, under the charge of persons belonging to the regiment, appointed to attend to the remaining volunteers. Each company had about a hundred men, besides which there was a corps of light artillery, composed of forty men, with howitzers; twenty-one drummers, in Zouave costume; a band of twenty-five pieces, together with the field staff and Fire and non-commissioned officers. The regular members of the regiment wore their usual uniform and feit hats, with facing cap slung, and many were provided with biankets. New uniforms are now being manufactured for the regiment, and will be forwarded from this city after the troops shall have arrived at Washington. This cow uniform is

volunteers, as well as for the regular members of the regiment.

Immediately before the departure of the artillery corps from their quarters, at the Mercer House, Brevet Celone! Raynor, Jornerly Colone! of the Twenty-third regiment, which was disbanded, and to which this artillery corps belonged, briefly addressed the members in a patrictic strain, stating, in conclusion, that he regretted it was impossible for him to accompany them at that time, but that he would shortly follow them to Washington. They gave three rounds of cheers for their former Colone!, and then marched up Hroadway, attended by other companies and followed by an immense crowd, to Union square. It was nearly eleven o'clock before the first company which arrived at the square had taken up its position on the west side where the regimental line was formed. The crowd at this point was immense; the platforms used at the great Union meeting on the previous day were crowded from an early hour with spectators who, having secured good places from which to witness the departure of the troops, exhibited exemplary patience in awaiting the arrival of the several companies, and the reswing of the entire regiment. The house in the vicinity were gally decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and the windows and balconies here, as on Broadway, were filled with laddes and gentlemen.

One by one the companies reached the square and were

dows and balcones here, as on Broadway, were lifed with ladies and gentlemen.

One by one the companies reached the square and were greeted with cheers as they came. Immediately upon its arrival each was assigned its proper place until the last had come. Then the line was formed, the band struck up a patrictic air, and amid the choing cheers and the unbounded enthusiasm of the immess multitude, the regiment commenced its march dawn Broadway.

The Old Guard, composed of the ex-members of the regiment, under command of Mr. F. L. Vuitee, who had sassembled at the regimental headquarters in the morring, together with a company of New York Zouaves, formed the escort to the procession. They were attired in citizen's dress, and bore appropriate badges on their breasts. The homorary and the active members who were unable to leave with the regiment also formed into line and escorted the troops to the point of embarkation. Each member bore on his breast a satin badge of red, white and blue, with the figures '12" printed upon it.

Col. Butterfield rode on horseback, and immediately after walked the members of his stan, followed by the companies in column.

ofter walked the members of the star, followed by the companies in column.

The following is a list of the officers of the reg ment—
Colonel—Baniel Butterfield.
Lieutenant Colonel—Wm. G. Ward.
Major—Henry A. Bostwick.
Adjutant—Frederick T. Locke.
Engineer—Benj. S. Church.
Assistant Engineer—Theo. Timpson.
Chaplain—M. H. Smith.
Acting Paymaster—Richard S. Faimer.
Acting Quartermaster—H. Tracy Arnold.
Acting Ord. Officer—T. Ralley Myere.
Surgeon—A. Henry Thurston.
Surgeon & Mate—Robert T. Weir.
Commissary—T. T. Bloomer.

Company A—Captain, Geo. H. Barr, Lieuterants, John Ward, Jr., J. Milton Ferry.
Company B.—Captain, Wm. Hunon, Lieutenants, N. I.
Hanson, John L. Lewis, Jr
Company C.—Captain, Wm. Fowler; Lieutenant, Charlos
Whitlock.
Company D.—Captain, John D. Ottiwell; Lieutenants, M.

Company D.—Captain, John D. Ottiwell; Houtenants, M.
Lougram, — Feering.
Company E.—Captain, H. W. Ryder; Lieutenant, J. Howard Ackerman.
Company F.—Captain, James Crowle.
Company G.—Captain, James A. Boyle; Lieutenant, Warren Chamberlain.
Company H.—Captain, Wm. H. McCormick; Lieutenant, Ralph Dawson, E. Vance.
Company J.—Captain, Wm. Raynor; Lieutenante, H. R.
Mackay, L. R. Biogham.
Colonel Keyes, of the engineers, United States Army, goes with Colonel Butterfield; also a licutenant of engineers from the United States Army.
The scene presented all along the line of march baffice all description. Every available spot on Broadway had been occupied at an early hour, and when the regment announced it was greeted at every point with loud and

all description. Every available spot on Broadway had been occupied at an early hour, and when the regiment approached it was greeted at every point with loud and repeated cheers, the waving of handerchiefs and flags, and every kind of patriotic demonstration. The enthusiasm manifested yesterday was different from that exhibited on ordinary public occasions. It was entirely spontaneous and came from the heart, for there were few in all the vast assembly who had not a relative or a friend in the ranks. And who can tell the feelings that filled the becomes of those who were parting with their kindred and their cherished friends? Only those who witnessed it can form anything like an adequate idea of the touching scene, for it is impossible to describe it. The regiment turned down Amity street, marched along Mercer, and up Prince to Broadway again—in order not to interfere with the Seventy-first regiment, which was forming opposite Bond street—and thence down Canal street to the steamer Baltic, upon which the Saxthregiment had previously enbarked. An inamense crowd had congregated on the wharves and on the wood piles in the vicinity, and loudly cherced when the regiment arrived. After a little delay the soldiers marched upon the wharf, and through the gates to the vessel, but did not immediately embark, for it was acceptained that the steamer must await the rising of the tide before she could depart. The time was spont by the soldiers in conversation, which was now and then diversified by the singing of patriotic sengs, while the crowd still waited for hours, none appearing willing to heave until they had seen the steamer start. At last, about five o'clock, the troops having all been eafely seen on board, the cables were let go, the band on board struck up a national air, and the listic moved out from her wharf amid the fumilituous acclamations of the assembled throng.

The bay never appeared to more advantage than it did yesterday on the occasion of the departure of the transport fleet for Washington. From an early hour in the morning until sup set, vachts, sail boats and other smaller craits, filled with the friends of the troops dotted the entire surface of the North river, and hovered around the transports until the very last moment. The ferry boats and shipping were richly decorated with flags, and were crowded to their utmost capacity with an anxious muititude of men, women and children. Hour after hour sped away, and yet none of the steamers moved from their wharfs. The crowd waited patiently, however, and amused themselves in diso'clock, when the R. R. Cuyler, with the Seventy first regiment on board shot out into the stream quarter of a mile from the pier the propeller was observed to "slow," and amidst the cheers of the assemblage the anchor was let go, and the vessel remained motionless until the remainder of the fleet was ready to

Two bours elapsed before any of the rest of the fee showed a disposition to move. The constant passing of tugbeats, with troops, from Governor's Island to the Con za coalcos and Columbia made up for the delay, nowever and kept the crowd in excellent humor. The Governor's Island boys were cheered loudly as they passed up the river, and as they came abeam of the Cuyler the enthus asm of the volunteers knew no bounds. On board the Empire State, which was also lying at anchor in the

Empire State, which was also lying at anchor in the stream, the Rhode Islanders were excited beyond measure. As cheer after cluer went up, the demonstratio excited those on shore, and for a time the people seems to be perfectly wild.

At a quarter past five o'clock, all being in resdinces o beard the Battle, the cables were slipped, and the vesser glided out gracefully into the sarcem, amid the fring of camon. the ringing of bells and the bearty cheers of ever fifty thousand spectators. Unlike the Cuyler, the lattice kept steadily on her rourse, and, heading for state the kept steadily on her rourse, and, heading for state the kept steady on the free to their voyage to the capital, as she pa sed down the tiver, the Empire State, the Cuyler the Contacoalcos, the Columbia and other vesses dipped their colors, while steamboats hew their fog whisties and ring their bells in honor of the occasion. The Harriet Jaho, Capt. Fanner, accompanied the Battle down the beat and their down the beat and their down to companied the Battle, and then the Cayler soon followed in the way to Quarantine. The Cayler soon followed in the way to Quarantine. The Cayler soon followed in the way to Courantine, and the board of the first past six o'clock the entire fleet was under weigh. All along the line of the North river, reaching from Fourteenth street to the Battley, the piers were bruned with spectators, and as the trainports, one by one brode out into the stream, there was a runn for the lower end of the city which carried everything before it.